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The Reproof.

Whisper it softly,
When nobody's near,
Let not those accents
Fall harsh on the ear,
She is a blossom,
Too tender and frail
For the keen blast—
The pitiless gale.

Whisper it gently,
'Twill cost thee no pain;
Gentle words rarely
Are spoken in vain;
Threats and reproaches,
The stubborn may move—
Noble the conquest
Aided by love.

Whisper it kindly,
'Twill pay thee to know,
Penitent tear-drops
Down her cheeks flow,
Has she from virtue
Wandered astray?
Guide her feet gently,
Rough is the way.

She has no parent,
None of her kin,
Lead her from error,
Keep her from sin,
Does she lean on thee?
Cherish the trust;
God to the merciful
Ever is just.

Hold Her Down.

[INSCRIBED TO THE GENIUS—THE PURE
ONE!—WHO HAVE CAST THE FIRST STONE.]

BY BARRIE BROOK.

Sootless gentles when you find
Woman fallen—never mind—
Hold her down!
Push her, frown her out of the way
(Pretend as you even yesterday!)
She's no right among the gay—
Hold her down!

What if 'twas but one misdeed,
One step will to another lead—
Hold her down!
'Pass by her on the other side,"
Stone her with the reproach and pride;
Is she slipping? Let her slide—
Hold her down!

(You have sinned, like her, I wot,
She was caught, and you were not!)
Hold her down!
She (like you!) to sin was prone,
Stone her, gentles, she's alone,
(Let the pure one cast the stone!)
Hold her down!

The following is the verdict of the
N. Y. Observer, a prominent religious jour-
nal, on the Silesia tragedy.

The daily press is discussing the right
and wrong of the affair, some defending one
party and others condemning; but the
Christian judgement is that a scoundrel
died like a dog by the hand of a murderer.
There is no need of mincing the matter, or
writing long columns to determine which
was the most guilty. The wretch deserved
God's wrath and curse, and has it. It was
not the right of man, even of a wronged
and ruined man, to inflict the judgement.
But it came, swift, terrible, and true. Its
lesson will be wholesome.

In South Carolina the slave popula-
tion is 333,000. The white population is 283-
000. The increase of population among the
blacks is three times as great as it is among
the whites.

An act to amend an act entitled "an
act to require men to act honestly," did not
pass the "General Assembly" at its last
lamented session.

Motion of the German Citizens of Bos- ton—Strong Resolution.

The citizens of Boston of German birth,
who have been connected with the Repub-
lican party, had a large meeting in that city
on Friday, the 4th inst., to express their
sentiments in regard to the late law of the
Republican Legislature of Massachusetts
which requires every foreigner to remain in
that State two years after he is naturalized
before he can vote. The following is an
account of the proceedings of the meeting.

The assemblage was called to order by
Samuel S. Sear, of Farmington, and Carl
Heinzen, of Boston, was called to the chair.
The latter gentleman asked if it was good
policy to keep fugitive slaves, and at the
same time shut the door to the foreign born
citizen. The Republicans had discriminated
between citizens with a right to vote, and
had thereby alienated a large number of
their German fellow voters. He strongly
condemned the late act, for a considera-
tion of which they had assembled.

Dr. Adolph Donel, of Boston, was the
first speaker of the evening, and he spoke
warmly of the injustice of constitutional
amendment. He read resolutions, of which
the following is a translation, which will
be found worthy of careful perusal.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts having
decided upon an amendment to the Consti-
tution of this State, which restricts emi-
grated persons (persons of foreign birth)
from the exercise of their right of voting
and of holding office in this State for two
years after their naturalization, the German
citizens of Boston and vicinity, whose re-
monstrance in the Senate has been left un-
heeded, have seen fit to pronounce their
sentiments and opinions in the following
resolutions:

1. In general, the laws of the State are
not allowed to contradict the spirit and let-
ter of the Constitution of the United
States, a change of the naturalization laws
for the worse cannot be effected without
open arbitrariness. The States may, with-
out violating the general naturalization laws,
reduce the five years' probation time to a
lesser period, as far as the right to vote in
State elections is concerned; but they have
no right to extend it. It is absurd that
single members of a confederation should
have the authority to annul or restrict the
right of the same.

2. If, however, for reasons of expedi-
ency, or to prevent double voting, a temporary
residence should be considered necessary for
the United States citizens to exercise their
elective franchise in the States, it is at war
with justice and reason to infringe the prin-
ciple of equality of rights between the emi-
grated and native citizens. This would
amount to a sanction of a double kind of
citizenship, and there is no United States
law that could excuse such a nonsense and
such an injustice.

3. Viewed from the moral point of view
the amendment is unjust, because it tra-
fics away the guaranteed rights of emigrants
for party services hoped for at the hands of
prejudice, and because it punishes new
comers of the present and future for alleged
abuses of old comers—abuses which, in-
deed, are merely taken for a pretext.

4. The amendment, sanctioned by a dan-
gerous abuse of the power of a majority for
the restriction of a majority, defiles the
Democratic principle. If a State Legisla-
ture claims the right of debarring, for two
years, a class of citizens of the U. States
from their elective franchise, they may claim
to do the same thing, forever.

5. The amendment debases the republic
in the eyes of monarchy. No European
monarchy has as yet been bigoted, narrow-
minded and inhuman enough to appreciate
man according to the language of his nose, or
according to the place where his cradle
stood, and every monarchy would be ashamed
to prescribe other conditions of citizen-
ship for Americans—other ones for Euro-
peans.

6. The amendment is treason to the Re-
publican party, whose platform is given up
in an essential point, or it reveals blamable
intentions of this party, concealed under de-
ceptive vows.

7. The amendment—provoking just as
much bitter feeling in the emigrated Euro-
peans as the pro-slavery and robbery policy
of the "Democratic party," has provoked
the hatred of the Europeans at home—
is treason to the interest of the republic.

8. The amendment—degrading the ad-
opted citizens into a subordinate caste, and
ranking them, on account of their birth, af-
ter native race or color, sows the seed of
calamitous dissensions.

9. The amendment renounces, not only
in a disgraceful way, the spirit of the found-
ers of this republic, who have destined the
latter for an asylum of equality for all lovers
of freedom, but it betrays also a ridiculous,
misconception of the history of this coun-
try. Neither Massachusetts nor any other
State of this Union is anything but a crea-
tion of emigrants; and it is absurd that en-
lightened men, fleeing, in 1859, from Euro-
pean oppression to America, should be de-
clared less fitted for republican citizenship
than bigoted Puritans of the dark seven-
teenth century.

10. The amendment is the product of a
spirit utterly narrow, fanatical and hostile
to progress; for to stamp native birth into a
decisive merit, and foreign birth into blam-
ish, to be kept at a distance, is to prescribe
together with foreign descent, impliedly
all labor, intelligence, science and art,
which emigration furnishes to this country
and without which she would long ago have
relapsed into barbarism.

11. The amendment aims, in a word,
against the principles of the Declaration of
Independence, of the Constitution, justice,
liberty, wisdom and enlightened humanity,
and subserves no other purpose but that of
bribing, a narrow-minded, unjustified and
pernicious pestilence of party, with the ul-
timate end of a despicable party traffic.

12. Taking this amendment for what it
is, we must make the Republican party re-
sponsible for its pernicious consequences, if
this party suffers its platform to be thus
stealthily infringed.

We, emigrated citizens, having neither
provoked nor being responsible for this
amendment, can not take any position but
which the violation of our rights, the abuse
offered to our intelligence and the blamish
intended for our birth forces us to take. As
long as the P. republican party does not re-
sist and reject this and similar restrictions of
the rights of emigrants we renounce this
party and assume a position of open hostil-
ity to it.

A Horrible Crime.

Last Saturday, we learn from the Wa-
bash (Indiana) Intelligencer, a man named
William Joy was convicted of burning
his own child to death, and sentenced to 18
years confinement in the penitentiary.

The principal witness against him was his
little daughter Nancy, whose story to the
jury is thus given by the Intelligencer.

Her little brother John, a child about 4
months old, was quite unwell, and had been
so for some days, and was consequently fret-
ful, and had cried considerably during the
night and disturbed her father. Early in the
morning her father called to her and told
her to get up and make a fire. She did so—
made the fire principally of brush, because
there was no other wood prepared. After
the fire began to burn, the child continued
to cry and fret, her father became enraged,
and snatched the child from its mother's
bosom every particle of clothing off it, and
then took it by one arm and one leg, and
held it over the fire until it was burned in sev-
eral places to a blister. He then struck the
little sufferer two blows with his hand,
leaving upon its body the marks of his fin-
gers and then threw it into the cradle or
bed. His wife and daughter struggled to get
the child away from him, but were unable to
do so, and when Mrs. Joy found he was going
to burn the child to death, she ran out of
the house to prevent seeing the sight and to
get out of hearing of the child's screams.—
Joy took down his gun and pointing it at her
compelled her to come in. He then left the
house and did not return, as we understand,
for a day or two. Four days after this ter-
rible scene the little suffering child died and
was buried. None but Joy and his wife and
two young daughters knew anything about
the cause of its death. The neighboring
women, who came in and assisted to lay out
the child, found it so mortified and decayed
that they could not wash it, or even take
off the clothing upon it. Joy told his wife
and daughters that if they ever said a word
about it he would kill them, and they be-
lieved him, and so kept the horrible secret.

A loan, amounting to \$3,000,000 from
the British Government, for the purpose of
renewing the Atlantic Cable enterprise, is
announced as decided upon. Further ex-
periments will, consequently, be made the
present season.

The Fruitless Life.

To wake, yet live no life,
To toil, and yet to know
That toil is only strife,
And each achievement won—
That conquers self but mocks
The soul with idle dreams,
And Fame's most lofty rocks,
With none of Heaven's sweet beams;
That, over all, these broods
The shadow of defeat;
That Fortune's dearest goods
Reward no fond conceits;
That love, and wealth, and fame
But lure to cheat; and all
That made the soul's young dream
But keeps the soul in thrall.

This is the worst of life;
And at its close, to sigh,
That we have known the strife,
Not won the victory!
This saddens Autumn's peace,
And makes the forest vain;
We see no fair increase
From all the golden grain;
We feel that we have striven
For mocking toys of Time;
Not for that hope of Heaven
That makes all hopes sublime;
Not for that sweet repose,
Which, never heeding Fame,
Has sought the race to close
Without reproach or blame.

Assertion.

Too late I drew from scanty springs,
The barren cheer that in them lies,
Too late I fettered eager wings,
That longed to bathe in bluer skies.

Too late I squandered golden hours,
God gave me for his praise to spend;
Too late I gathered idle flowers,
Forgetful of my journey's end.

God needs my deed, however small.
The help I lend to work his will,
Not without grief he sees me fall,
Or fail his purpose to fulfill.

Important Decision in Regard to the Naturalization of Foreigners in Prob- ate Courts.

The question has been raised, whether the
Probate courts of this State have the power
to naturalize foreigners, and some of the
higher Courts have decided that they have
not. The point was presented to the United
States Circuit Court, in the case of Mat-
thew Smith, who applied to the Probate
Judge of Hamilton county, in October, 1856,
who owed allegiance to the Grand Duke of
Baden. Judge McClean yesterday gave a
written opinion in the case, in which he pre-
sents all the points with much clearness.

The Supreme Court of the United States,
in a case brought before it, and held that
the power of naturalization is exclusively
in Congress, but it has repeatedly been
held that Congress has power to authorize
such jurisdiction to be exercised by a State
Court. An act of Congress passed in 1802,
declared that "every Court of Record, in
any individual State, having common law
jurisdiction, shall be considered a District
Court, and have jurisdiction in matters of
naturalization. The Constitution of Ohio de-
clares that the Probate Court shall be a
Court of Record, and hence, under the act of
Congress, Judge McClean decides that it
has jurisdiction to naturalize foreigners, and
that on complying with the remaining re-
quirements of the act of Congress, the final
certificate of citizenship should be granted
to Matthew Smith, the party to the present
proceeding.—[Cincinnati Gazette.]

OFF FOR THE GOLD MINES.—It was like
a fair or market about the Union Depo-
Friday with wagons, mules and other neces-
saries for land transportation, and at twelve
o'clock 62 persons started over the Terre
Haute Road for Pike's Peak. Verily, if this
goldmatter is a humbug it will ruin thousands
of confiding and estimable men. This party
was from the counties of Marion, Hamilton,
Randolph and Henry. As many more start
to-day, and among others the members of
the Gray's Band.—[State Sentinel.]

FOX, the English orator, was one day
told by a lady that she "did not care three
ships of a house for him." He at once took
out his pencil and wrote:
A lady has told me, and in her own house,
That she cares not for me "three ships of a
house."
I forgive the dear creature for what she has
said,
Since woman will talk of what runs in her
head.

TO YOUNG MECHANICS.—We advise you
by all means, to secure a home for yourself,
if possible, before you marry. No matter
if it is humble, if so be it is all your own,
a spot where you are "monarch of all you
survey." Your wife will make it glad and
beautiful by her presence. There is plenty
of simple pleasures in your reach, and thou-
sands of comforts will be found in your
abode which shun the gilded palaces of the
rich, if you continue honest, industrious
and loving, until you secure such a home.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO MAKE HARD CANDLES OF SOFT
TALLOW.—I noticed a short time
since in the Country Gentleman, a
receipt to make soft tallow hard. I
send you one I know by experience
to be good. To twelve pounds of
tallow take a half gallon of water to
which add three table spoonfuls of
alum, and two of saltpetre, which
heat and dissolve; then your tallow
and one pound of beeswax; boil hard
all together, until the water evapo-
rates, skim well while boiling. It
should not be put in your moulds
hotter than you can bear your hand
in. The candles much nicer when
the wicks are not tied at the bottom.
It is not only a disagreeable task to
cut the wick off but it injures the
moulds. Never heat your moulds to
draw your candles in cold weather.

Perhaps it is not generally known
that tallow from grass-fed cattle
should always be hard with the addi-
tion of very little alum and beeswax.
In very cold weather much less alum
must be used, or they will crack so as
to fall to pieces sometimes; and a
third more of each should be used in
very warm weather if the tallow is
very soft. With little management
you can always have hard tallow for
summer use where you make all your
own candles.—Country Gentleman.

POTATO CULTURE.—After trying var-
ious experiments I have come to the
conclusion that the great secret in
raising potatoes consists in a great mea-
sure in planting, digging, and storing,
in a proper time and manner. Planting
should be done as early in the season
as practicable, in dry, rich soil. I
would not object to planting on green
sward, if manured plentifully with
stable manure, and well harrowed in,
unless very fertile without this appli-
cation; although many do object to
this mode of operation, yet I have
adopted it within a few years and
have had very good success, raising
at the rate of 150 to 200 bushels of
good sound potatoes per acre. After
culture should be such as would bring
them to maturity as early in the sea-
son as possible.

Potatoes should be dug as soon as
ripe, or otherwise as soon as disease
makes its appearance. (for a few days'
delay may ruin the crop,) and careful-
ly sorted so that should there be any
diseased ones they can be rejected.
And last but not least, they should
be stored in a cool, dry cellar, in bar-
rels or boxes as I would not recommend
putting a great many together in a
bin. Within the last six years I have
not lost one per cent. of my potatoes,
stored in this manner.—Ohio Cultiva-
tor.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE AS FOOD FOR
STOCK.—In the American Farmer we
find a communication from Mr. M. B.
Shepherd, of Fluvanna county, Vir-
ginia, relative to the value of sugar
cane as food for stock. After dispos-
ing of some objections to the cane for
feeding, he says:

"I have now grown the second crop
of the Chinese sugar cane. I have
fed it freely to horses, cattle, and
hogs—to the two former in both a green
and cured state; I have found that
they thrive finely on it. From the
great drought we have had, the corn
crop is a short one—hence I have given
my fattening hogs but little so far
except sugar cane, and they are now
fat. The seed I have ground with or
without corn for my horses; I consid-
er it one of the safest and most profit-
able crops we raise."

We have fact upon fact as to the val-
ue of the Chinese sugar cane, not on-
ly as a molasses and sugar producing
plant, but as food for stock of almost
every kind; still we have theoretical
pretenders among us, who know noth-
ing practically of the characteristics of
the cane, taking upon themselves the
easily assumed office of condemning,
as they condemn everything which is
not the creation of their own profound
stupidity, or in engineering which in-
to public notice, they were not the
pioneers—a fact that would prove a
most unreliable certificate to the firm-
ness of the country. What we want is
practical truth, not theoretical imagery.